The People's Advocate.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor. PRINCIPLES---NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. T. B. PINN, Publisher and Business Manager.

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What the Bullet Sang.

Oh, joy of creation,
To be!
Oh, rapture to fly
And be free!
Be the battle lost or won,
Though its smoke shall hide the sun,
I shall find my love—the one
Born for me!

I shall know him where he stands,
All alone,
With the power in his hands
Not o'erthrown;
I shall know him by his face,
By his godlike front and grace;
I shall hold him for a space,
All my own!

It is he—oh, my love!
So bold!
It is I—all thy love
Foretold!
I is I. Oh, love, what bliss!
Dost thou answer to my kiss?
Ah, sweetheart, what is this?
Lieth there
So cold!

—*Bret Harte.*

LOVE'S STRATAGEM.

A Story of Revolutionary Days.

The eventful year of 1778 was drawing to a close when Colonel Campbell, of the British army, landed near Savannah, and fell furiously on the Americans under General Howe. Howe's troops were in no condition to face the enemy; an unsuccessful campaign in the Floridas had enfeebled his men by disease, and he retreated up the river. Of course, the then capital of Georgia fell into the hands of the enemy.

The Holly family that dwelt in Savannah at the time of its capture and sack consisted of three persons—the mother and two children. The father, a man of wealth and influence in Georgia, had died during the year that preceded the outbreaking of the war, and the home of his family was one of the finest residences in the city.

Miriam Holly, the oldest child, was a beautiful girl of nineteen, while her brother was five years her junior. If the father had lived, he might have proved a Tory, for he was devotedly attached to the mother country, and when the king's troops took possession of the capital, Colonel Campbell commanded that the Hollys' home should not be ransacked.

Thus the house escaped pillage, and Miriam hastened to thank the soldier for his kindness.

Colonel Campbell was struck by the girl's grace and remarkable loveliness, and detained her at his headquarters until he had learned her family history by many adroit questions.

"There goes the handsomest woman in Georgia!" cried Campbell, as the girl left the house.

His companion, who happened to be his chief of staff, looked after Miriam and remarked:

"I quite agree with the colonel. These American rebels are all beautiful."

Campbell was silent for a moment.

"We will not occupy this building after to-morrow," he said, suddenly. "I am going to take up my abode beneath the same roof that shelters Miriam Holly."

"Love at first sight, colonel," said the chief of staff, with a merry twinkle in his eyes.

The conversation was interrupted by the arrival of an orderly, and was not resumed.

On the following day Colonel Campbell made Miriam Holly's home his headquarters.

The girl grew deathly pale when she learned of the sudden change, and said in a whisper to her mother:

"This is a terrible event. He is not fit to depart yet, nor will he be for a week to come."

"Miriam, I have been thinking that it might be policy for to give him up to the army," replied Mrs. Holly.

"Give him up now?" cried the girl. "Give him up and hear every Tory in Savannah cry for his blood? No! Unless discovered, he shall remain where he is until he is able to escape!"

Miriam Holly spoke with much firmness, and tears stood in the mother's eyes when she opened her arms and received the daughter in her embrace.

"Forgive me, Miriam!" she cried. "We must keep our secret from Colonel Campbell. He must not know who lies to-day beneath our roof."

So Miriam hastened from her mother's presence, and by touching a concealed spring in the wall of an unfinished room, revealed a narrow stairway. She at once mounted the steps and entered a very small apartment into which light streamed from a sky-window.

The room was tenanted. On a low cot lay a man in his twenties. His dark hair contrasted vividly with the deathly pallor of his face, and the suit of faded Continental uniform, with a sword, that hung against the wall over the bed, told that he was an American soldier. A boy of fifteen who sat on the edge of the bed was reading aloud, but in a cautious tone, when the door opened to admit Miriam.

The invalid's face lit up with a smile when the fair girl came forward and took his fevered hand.

Then she told him about Colonel Campbell's change of quarters, and he listened without a question.

"Well," he said at last, "what are we going to do?"

"We are going to remain here till we get strong enough to leave the city," answered Miriam, with a smile, and even while she spoke a faint noise below told her that the British colonel was moving into his new quarters.

The Continental was a captain in Howe's little army. He had served the colonies with a zeal surpassed by none who rallied round the cause of freedom; but disease had seized upon him in Florida, and he returned with the troops to Georgia to find an asylum in Miriam Holly's home, and to be nursed by her through the long hours of his fever. The attending physician was a man who knew how to keep a secret, and as his sympathies were with the patriot cause, he gave Miriam many valuable hints that looked to the hidden soldier's health and future safety.

Colonel Campbell, bent on the conquest of the fair girl's heart, tried to make himself agreeable to the inmates of the mansion. Miriam took good care not to show him that his absence would be more desirable than his company, and the widow treated him with a courtesy that kept him aloof from suspicion for several days.

It was believed by the Tories of Savannah that a number of Continentals remained secreted in the city. Indeed, several had been discovered since its capture, and at the time of the commandant's change of quarters an active search for such persons was going on.

"Is this house haunted, Miss Miriam?" asked the colonel, one morning, at the breakfast table.

The girl started at the abrupt question, and wondered if she turned pale.

"Haunted?" she echoed, with an effort. "The ghosts must be rats. Have you been visited by sheeted beings?"

"No, but after I retired last night I heard a noise like the sound of distant voices. It seemed to be directly overhead, and I called my chief of staff. Who sleeps over my apartment, if you will permit so bold a question?"

"My brother," answered Miriam, quickly. "I was with him until a late hour last night."

"And the night before?"

"Yes."

"Then I heard the sound of your voices, no doubt," said Campbell, glancing at the chief of staff, whose eyes during the conversation had been fastened on the girl's face.

Major Guilford had noticed every change of countenance, and when the twain had retired from the breakfast table, he grasped his superior's arm.

"What do you say now, colonel?" he cried, in triumph.

"I don't know what to say. I"—

"I watched her like a hawk, and I tell you the girl is dissimulating. There is a rebel soldier in this house!"

Colonel Campbell looked at his major, but did not speak.

"I never did believe that she was a Tory," continued Guilford. "She is one of the rankest rebels in Savannah. Why, colonel, so long as the Continental remains beneath this roof, you cannot succeed with her. He stands between you and Miriam Holly, so you see the line of your policy is clearly before you."

The British colonel started.

"I did not think of that!" he said. "Major, we will solve the mystery of the sounds we heard last night."

"With me it is solved already," was the chief of staff's reply.

From that hour Miriam Holly was watched.

Her absence from the lower rooms was noted, and the colonel knew when she was not in her boudoir.

As the days waned the hidden Continental improved, and at last he rose and donned his faded uniform.

"To-morrow night, if it be dark and stormy," Miriam said to him, while she polished his sword in the light of the lamp. "I have the doctor's assistance, and the horse will not fail you. You know whither to ride, and before long this sword which Howe has missed will flash once more before the enemy."

Miriam Holly fancied that she was about to outwit the king's men. The Continental was ready for flight, and there were true friends who promised to help him beyond the city.

It was with delight that the girl hailed the great drops of rain that pattered on the panes of her window, when the darkness of the chosen night fell over their city like a pall. The thunder rolled about the houses, and now and then flashes of lightning revealed glimpses of the carnival rain.

In the hidden room stood Captain Tempest, the shadow of his former self, but strong in the desire for liberty. He waited for Miriam, who came at last and showed him the raindrops on her dress.

"The elements are assisting us," she said, joyfully. "The doctor is waiting like a hero under the elm, and he has the password."

"Good! Are they asleep?"

"They retired two hours ago," said Miriam. "I am satisfied the coast is clear."

Then the soldier picked up his sword with a pride that caused his eyes to flash, and Miriam was smiling upon him, when a voice made both start and hold their breath.

A step on the secret stair!

The twain exchanged startled glances and the girl turned to the door, which opened suddenly, and revealed the form of Colonel Campbell. Over his shoulders flashed the chief of staff's triumphant eyes.

This unexpected event threw the lovers off their guard, and, as the British officers leaped into the room with swords half drawn, the highest in rank exclaimed:

"A rebel's nest! So, so! Surrender at once or I will rob the rebel troops of one sneaking officer!"

His last words were addressed to the Continental captain, whose answer was kept back by Miriam Holly's action.

Shrinking from the British officers, she reached the bed whereupon a pistol lay and a moment later she held it tightly gripped in her hand!

"Gentlemen, it may be the king's cause that will lose in this game," she said, addressing Colonel Campbell. "You will sheathe your swords and obey me!"

Campbell and his chief of staff exchanged glances.

At Miriam's command they stepped from before the door, and she looked at her lover.

"You know the way," she said. "These soldiers will not pursue in such a storm. I will be responsible for their safety, for they wouldn't have a bullet in their uniforms for the world. Go, Marvin, and let every blow that you deliver be a blow for freedom!"

He said "good-bye" as he stepped to the door; he bade the discomfited officers good-night in a sarcastic tone that made them wince, and then passed down the stair.

The officers' forced confinement was irksome to them, and the minutes passed slowly away. By-and-bye, Miriam Holly laid the pistol on the bed, and told the story of her lover's sickness. Campbell and his chief listened with delight to her voice, forgetting that they were prisoners no longer.

When they at last went down the narrow stair, Miriam's eyes followed them, and her good-night, so full of triumph, made Campbell grate his teeth.

"She's beaten me!" he said to his brother officer. "I've lost the prize. We'll go back to old quarters."

He was as good as his word, and few persons ever learned why the colonel so hastily quit the Holly mansion, and returned to his first quarters.

Captain Tempest escaped, and returned to Savannah at the head of a regiment when the British flag was lowered to a delivered nation.

Then he claimed a bride and everybody was made acquainted with the story of the hidden Continental.

The Indian Question.

A frontiersman suggests the following benevolent plan for clearing out the "Injuns." He says: "If I wuz the gover'ment I'd buy lots of barrels of whisky and lots o' big knives, and I'd put 'em somewhar in the West, and invite every redskin in the hull land to what they call a conference. After they'd got thar, I'd knock in the head o' the barrels and scatter the knives all round loose, so they'd be handy. Then I'd go away and leave the Injuns to themselves. Of course, they'd take the whisky and the knives, and before sundown thar wouldn't be more than one redskin left, and then I'd go and knock his brains out, afore he could do any more damage. That, sir, 's the only reel way to settle the Injun question. I've been among 'em, an' I know. Plenty of whisky an' long knives 'll fix 'em out, an' nothing else will."

The 2,600 breweries in the United States produce yearly 285,000,000 gallons of malt liquor. Most of them have been built within the last twenty-five years.

Our First "China Boy."

Never shall we forget the first Chinaman whom we employed as a house servant. The excellent and trusted Bridget who had lived with us so long was to be married, and, after her, we felt, indeed, that "no Irish need apply." She remained beyond her time that we might fill her place, but each aspirant to the culinary domain seemed worse than the preceding, and finally we asked our Chinese laundry man if he could send us a "China boy," as they are called. Biddie protested.

"Och! I can't bear to think of ye's having a Chinaman! They will stale all there is in the house, and ye's won't know where it goes."

But we made due allowance for Biddie's prejudices, engaged "a boy," and he came at the time appointed.

A neat, rather handsome fellow, he was, and as he disappeared into his room, bundle in hand, we were conscious of a great drawing of the spirit toward him. In five minutes he emerged, clad in the daintiest of white blouses and aprons, his pigtail girded around his head as meaning business, and with the quietest step and mien he sought us out in the parlor, and "came and stood before us," his head slightly bowed, his hands folded, perfectly silent, awaiting orders. There was a submissiveness in his attitude, his expression, his whole aspect, which suggested the Old Testament and the "Arabian Nights" in turn. Our hearts leaped up, as Wordsworth's to a rainbow. Here was a new *regime*, indeed! How promising! How delightful!

He went to work in a way which showed perfect acquaintance with his duties, and we mentally planned to teach him (was he not a heathen?), to make much of him, and to keep him a long time. It was nice to have such a *distingue* looking creature around, and how deftly he waited on door and table! About the middle of the afternoon, another Chinaman appeared on the scene, and the two had much cackle together. No. 1 showed No. 2 his kitchen, laundry, and closet; and we concluded that he was pleased with his conveniences, and was receiving congratulations thereupon. By five o'clock he again "came and stood before us."

"My fliend heap good boy; he stay you; I catch um place, San Flancisco."

And China boy No. 1 summarily departed, leaving behind him quite an inferior substitute. And with him went, as we learned that evening, all the cracked wheat which we chanced to have in the flour closet.—*Scribner for September.*

How We Treat Our Indian Friends.

The frontier correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives that paper the following item: General Gibbons and Brisbin place great reliance upon the fidelity and courage of the Crows—the most honorable and loyal tribe of Indians the government has upon its pension rolls. And yet these same Crows have been worse treated than any west of the Missouri. Captain Ed. Ball, of the Second cavalry, has been inspector of government supplies for the Crow agency, and he tells a sad tale of the perfidy of the appointees of the peace commission. A delegation of Crows made its way through Sitting Bull's lines and intercepted General Gibbons. The Indians came, they said, to beg food, as they were starving on the reservation. And this, too, in face of the fact that an unexpended balance of $75,000 was in the hands of the agent. Captain Ball says the agent, Dexter Clapp, sent Nelson Storey, the contractor, to him in April with a proposition to pass a list of worthless stores without inspection, and they (Clapp and Dexter) would make it all right with him (Ball). The brave old soldier, who has been in the service twenty-six years, and who has worked his way up from the ranks, indignantly spurned the bribe; and now, because they cannot be robbed, the harmless and inoffensive Crows are starved! General Terry, Gibbons, and Brisbin are fast solving the Indian question. To-day, with an armed force, they are after the blood of the hostile Sioux, while at the same time, in their inmost souls, they believe the scalps of the rascally contractors and agents would be a far more acceptable offering to the American people.

BITTEN BY RATS.—When a dyer's wife in Leith, Scotland, recently entered the bedroom where three of her children, aged fourteen, nine and four, were sleeping, she was horrified to find their faces covered with blood, and the bedclothes bespattered. The children had been attacked during the night by a rat, which they vainly endeavored to catch on the previous evening. It had bitten the cheeks of the two little boys, and more severely the head of a girl, who lost a large quantity of blood.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

The Daughter of an Old Soldier---She Disguises Herself and Joins the Army---A True Heroine.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes as follows: One of the few surviving veterans of the first empire has just passed away in the person of M. le Commandant Duchemin, at the ripe age of eighty-five. Constantly on active service throughout the campaigns of Napoleon, and frequently wounded, he fought his way up from the ranks, and on the occupation of Paris by the allies, rendered himself famous as a duelist, and boasted of having killed or wounded a score of the "odious foreigners" on the field of honor. For the last twenty years he frequented the same cafe at the same hour daily to play his game of cards and take his absinthe. He lived almost entirely in the past, and gave vent to his feelings in maledictions against Wellington, Blucher, Grouchy, and the rest. His principal delight, however, was in recounting the history of his mother, Marie, whose career was indeed a remarkable one. The daughter of an old soldier, and a vivandiere, she was from her earliest years the pet of the regiment, and at the age of fifteen married the fencing master, of the regiment of the Gardes Francaises, who, after taking part in the destruction of the Bastile, was killed in attempting to save the life of a soldier of the Swiss guard, leaving his young widow with an infant son. When the great Revolution war broke out, Marie felt the hereditary military instinct too strong to be resisted, and without hesitation sacrificed the locks so dear to her sex, and, disguised in male attire, was one of the first to enroll herself as a volunteer under the name of Joseph Duchemin, which was also that of her grandfather. Of iron constitution and the build of a grenadier, measuring nearly thirty-six inches across the shoulders, she had little difficulty in concealing her sex, although she was wounded at the siege of Toulon. Two months afterward, when fighting in the war of La Vendee, she was engaged in the battle of Chollet. Here she received two severe wounds, but in spite of the loss of blood her courage sustained her until the close of the day, when she fired the very last shot and then fell exhausted. Then only on dressing her wounds was it discovered by the surgeons that Corporal Duchemin (for she had gained her stripes) was a woman. She became at once the hero, or rather the heroine of the day, and was personally complimented by the general, who asked permission from the war minister to keep her name on the muster roll of the regiment, and Marie remained inscribed as corporal in the Forty-second foot. She afterward fought at Lodi, Arcola, and Rivoli, where she captured a flag, at the Pyramids, Mont Thabor, Aboukir, and other engagements. She was then taken prisoner by the English, and sent to the hulks of Plymouth, but managed to escape, with three of her comrades, by killing the sentinel on duty, and got safely back to Paris. Five days afterward she rejoined her regiment, and made her last campaign, for she lost her right leg by a cannon ball at Marengo. She was then admitted as a pensioner into the Invalides, and it was a proud day for herself and son when they went together in 1857 to the Palace of the Legion of Honor to receive each the St. Helena medal. Gen. Serrurier, governor of the Invalides, applied for the Cross of the Legion of Honor for her, but before the authorities had decided on such an awful departure from precedent as to confer this distinction on a woman, she died in 1862. In relating this extraordinary career the old commandant used to say: "She was only a woman, but what a soldier!"

Frauds on Farmers.

A case that will be of interest to that portion of the farming community which has been deluded into signing notes in payment for agricultural implements that prove worthless, etc., has just been tried in the court of common pleas at New London, Conn., and decided for the defendant. Loring & Wales had come into possession of a note given by J. W. Wheeler to the agent of a New Hampshire manufacturing concern, and sued for its recovery. The judge, in his charge to the jury, said that if the signatures of the defendants were obtained to said notes by the fraud, artifice, and deceit of the said payee, and by leading the defendants to suppose and believe that they were signing a contract of a different character, and without negligence on their part, then the plaintiffs, though innocent, *bona fide* holders for value, cannot recover, for then in no sense is the pretended note the note of the defendants. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendants.

Items of Interest.

False hair is now made to imitate real hair so closely that it is hardly possible to tell which is switch.

The young man who wrote and asked his girl to accept a "bucket" of flowers became a little pale when she said she wooden ware it.

A wheat field in Oregon was recently struck by lightning, set on fire, and three acres of it burnt before the rain extinguished the flames.

Edmund Gunter, who is the according-to-Gunter man, was born in 1581 and died in 1626, having published his famous scale about 1624.

In the twenty-six recorded divisions of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry the married women voted with their husbands eleven times out of twelve.

Little girls not old enough to eat without pinafores go to dancing parties at Saratoga, and refuse to be comforted unless they can appear upon the floor with the gentlemen "swells."

In ten years the screw has entirely replaced the paddle in transatlantic navigation, the weight of marine engines has diminished one-half, the steam pressure has quadrupled, and the consumption of coal has decreased two-thirds.

"Speaking of shaving," said a pretty girl to an obdurate old bachelor, "I should think that a pair of handsome eyes would be the best mirror to shave by." "Yes, many a poor fellow has been 'shaved' by them," the wretch replied.

A man killed another man's dog. The son of the man whose dog was killed, therefore, proceeded to whip the man who killed the dog of the man he was son of. The man who was the son of the man whose dog was killed was arrested by the man who was assaulted by the son of the man whose dog the man assaulted and killed.

An officer of the French army has recently died who had met with Abd-el-Kader on the battlefield without attacking him, which he might have easily done. Being blamed for this afterward, his reply was: "At that time I was but second lieutenant. Had I killed him the war would have been over, and I would not have been captain now."

Fashion Notes.

Coaching hats.

Red cashmere jackets for seaside wear.

Nothing new in style of making cloth dresses.

Among other things, buttons are in great favor.

Everything is Pompadour—neckties, bows, caps, and rosettes.

Iron gray alpaca riding habits, with tall gray hats and green veils.

Tortoise shell portemonnaies have miniature watches set in one side.

Bib collars are worn inside open square cut bodies or over high ones.

New bib collars are made of colored batiste, also in pink and pale blue cambric.

Paris ladies have more elaborate toilets for seashore than for country resorts.

Either felt hats or caps of cloth to match will be worn with the new driving cloaks.

Coolie hats are fashioned after old style bonnets, curtain and all, and worn over the face.

Pompadour bows are three large bows of either black or white laces, with a flower in the center.

A great variety in morning dresses. Some are made a la Watteau; others are white muslin pregnoirs.

In the country an elegante shows only three toilets—neglige at breakfast, promenade at dinner, and dinner dress for evening.

Very long polonaises are becoming to large figures, which should avoid everything short in the way of tunics, overskirts, etc.

A novelty in materials for promenade is light colored cashmere with open work stripes in the style of "rivere" or "pin-stitch" hems.

The Pompadour cravat is a lace ruche with a ribbon in the center and a small nest of lace at the side; in this nest a flower seems to have fallen.

Cravats of batiste, festooned all round with color, are ready handkerchiefs which are tied as cravats; they are also popular wound about coarse straw hats.

For fall the ladies' driving cloak of waterproof undyed wool, which fastens at the back, and [illegible] may be w[illegible] ders o[illegible] lap [illegible]

For [illegible] the Pomp[illegible] with a ribbo[illegible] lace ends tha[illegible] and are fast[illegible] bow which is p[illegible]

The People's Advocate.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor.

T. B. PINN, Business Manager.

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FOR PRESIDENT,
Rutherford B. Hayes,
OF OHIO.

For Vice President,
William A. Wheeler,
OF NEW YORK.

Saturday, August 26, 1876.

RHETT'S LETTER.

The New York *Herald*, of the 14th inst., has a letter from R. Barnwell Rhett, Jr.. of South Carolina, defining his position in the present political campaign. If an additional incentive is needed to inspire Republicans with an unfaltering determination to achieve success at the coming election, it is found in the fact that this blatant irreconcilable is working with Hamburg-Butler, Ben Hill, Bob Toombs, and the Mississippi Ku-Klux murderers for Tilden and Hendricks—for "Reform!" His letter teems with the usual platitudes about "oppression," "plunder of the South," "race issues," interspersed with fierce denunciation of the Republicans of the South. As usual with these "Conservatives," however, he does not call them Republicans : they are classified as white, negro, and mulattoe "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags." Speaking of the slaughter and intimidation of the colored people this Tilden advocate says : "But the great body of the colored population are not disliked. The Democrats of the South are their best friends, and, so far as "having nothing to do with them," as you conjecture, expect to convince many of their friendship, and by their aid to carry the democratic ticket in South Carolina." The work of "convincing" began at a Republican meeting at Edgefield, C. H., one week later. The meeting had hardly organized when six hundred of Rhett's friends. mounted and armed, and led by the infamous Butler, of Hamburg notoriety rode up and dispersed the assemblage. Gov. Chamberlain, Congressman Smalls, and Judge Mackey were driven from the stand, "and" (we quote from the Democratic organ—the Charleston *News and Courier*) "with the negroes moved off toward the village, followed by the Democrats, cheering, jeering, and threatening to break them up wherever they went to speak." The same tactics were used in Mississippi last fall to "convince" the negroes of the friendship of the Democrats, with what result was shown in the absence of 40000 Republican voters from the polls on election day. Will they be equally successful in South Carolina?

The paper—Democratic remember—from which we quote, closes its account as follows : "The Democrats are very jubilant over their victory, and gave the Republicans to understand that they intended to carry the county, and would treat any meeting they attempted to have in the same way that they had done this one. The negroes dispersed quietly, and did ...aise another meeting." ...closes with the ...re concerned, ...ly and law abid- ... United States than ... Carolina. In proof, ... in 1852, when two ...d Motloy and Black- ...former, a man of some ...luence, met a runaway ne- gro near Parker's Ferry, on the Edisto River, forty miles from Gharleston, and killed him by a blow on the head as he tried to get away, althongh the name of the negro was unknown and also the name of his master, these men were tried, convicted and hung at Walterboro. At that time law existed for the protection of all, and. with democratic government, it will be so again.

Mr. Rhett ignores the change in the status of the negro since 1852; hence his logic is faulty. The killing of the negro here mentioned was the destruction of somebody's property—probably of some Democrat who is now shouting for Tilden and reform. A good likely negro was a part of the capital or wealth of the State—would sell on the black for $1500 or $2000. That personal pecuniary interest in the negro has terminated—he has become a Republican voter; hence killing a negro in South Carolina is not murder—as much as it was.

The Second Annual Meeting of the VIRGINIA EDUCATIONAL AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, held in Richmond, last week was a success. In point of numbers it was not all that could be desired. Some misunderstanding appears to have been as to the date of the meeting; but the character of the papers presented, the tone of discussion, the interest manifested by those who attended the sessions made up for any lack of numbers. The paper read by H. B. Fry, on the Mortality of the Colored Race in Virginia was exhaustive, scientific and practical in its treatment; that of Mr. O. M Steward, on the Need of a Press in Virginia controlled by the Colored People, was a discussion of the subject in such a manner as to inspire new confidence in an enterprise which in nine cases out of ten bankrupts all those who embark in it.

The paper of Rev. Wm. B. Derrick, on Colored Teachers for Colored Schools occasioned the greatest discussion. Rev. W. H. Brooks, in a very logical speech answered all the objections urged against the appointment of colored teachers. Incidentally the HAMPTON NORMAL SCHOOL was brought in the debate, and as a result of this a committee of five, R. P. Brooks, Chairman, was appointed to investigate into the educational condition, moral influence &c., of this Institution. Two ladies, Miss A. W. Kinckle, of Lynchburg, and Miss M. F. Woolfolk, of Richmond, read essays, the former on Home Influence the latter on Music in our Public Schools both evincing high order of talent, care and labor. Mrs. Orra Langhorne, of Lynchburg, addressed to the Association a letter on What books Colored People should read. The letter was ordered to be spread on the minutes.

The MOORE STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL project was indorsed as a commendable enterprise, to the financial support of which the public should rally.

Mr. C. N. Otey, delivered an able and eloquent address on the Necessity of the Education of the Masses, which clearly won the honor the Association bestowed by electing him an Honorary Member and proposing the publication of his address.

A library was established, headquarters at Richmond, Mr. J. G. Baugh, librarian. Mr. Levi Cromwell, of Philadelphia, was elected a Life Member of the Association, on special recommendation of the Executive Board in view of his valuable services in getting up the nucleus for the library.

J. W. Cromwell, was re-elected President. Mr. Wm. C. Roane is Cor. Sect'y through whom all correspondence can be conducted.

Arrangements have been made for the holding of educational meetings during the winter holidays, at Charlottesville, under the auspices of J. W. Poindexter and Rev. M. T. Lewis; at Alexandria, under those of the President; at Lynchburg, under Rev. W. H. Brooks; at Norfolk, under Mr. A. E. Whiting and Geo. Teamoh, or both at Portsmouth and Norfolk; at Petersburg, under Rev. Wm. Troy and Richmond will hold a similar meeting. Our friends at Winchester are requested to do likewise.

The next annual meeting will be held at Charlottesville.

The Democrats have not yet stopped howling over Sect'y Cameron's letter. They remind us of an old Methodist preacher who was holding forth in an old barn house mounted on an old hogshead, he cried out: "Lord! Blow thy trumpet in Zion! Blow thy trumpet *this day* in Zion." Immediately, some hunters who had secreted themselves in the loft to play a joke on the old man, blew forth stirring blasts from their horns. The old preacher grew frightened, fell down on his knees, and with uplifted eyes cried out: "Stop Lord, I was only funning!"

The Democrats when they say they are opposed to Southern outrages and desire that they should be stopped by the supremacy of law are only funning.

The work of reform as planned by the late Democratic Congress will soon commence in Washington in the departments. As it is not likely that any considerable number of the employees therein will accept of the inducements offered to resign, by the receipt of salary in full to October 10; the unpleasant task will fall upon the heads of Departments, Auditors, Commissioners and Chiefs of divisions. We have only a word to say—their work is already unusually unpleasant, delicate, yet imperative, and we have no desire to make the duty more embarrassing; but we wish to impress this one truth upon them, and for them to act accordingly. The representation of the South is far below that to which it is entitled, and this is no time to dismiss true and tried Republicans from this section, when to send them home is to drive them to social ostracism, to business stagnation, to political persecution—perhaps to assassination. Especially is true of the colored representation from the South. The Democracy are making strenuous efforts to divide the colored vote. Unprincipled, but shrewd and experienced colored men have been bought to do this dirty work. One argument to be used in the South is, that the Republican party has fallen short of its promises in the matter of the distribution of the public patronage to colored men.

Will the administration allow the Reform Party to have warrant for this argument?

THE DEDICATION OF THE ZION BAPTIST CHURCH, Portmouth, on Sunday 6th inst., was the crowning work of ten years of hard labor of a congregation to secure for themselves a place of worship. In 1866 after receiving letters of dismissal from the Court Street Baptist Church—who donated them a lot, the church edifice was commenced, and completed in 1869 at a cost of six thousand dollars. It was soon after destroyed by fire, covered by an insurance of only three thousand dollars. The work of building a new church was speedily begun, but the walls were no sooner erected than the east gable end was blown down. When this damage was repaired the church was struck by lightning and considerable injury sustained thereby. At last the church is completed at a cost of $15,700 upon which there is a debt of $2,900. May their trials cease! The pastor, Rev. E. G. Corprew, is a man of considerable force of character, of more than ordinary ability as a pulpit orator, a leader among the colored Baptists of the State.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Some one has sympathized with us and placed at our disposal a large waste basket. It is so beautiful that we would prefer to place it on our desk to testify to the taste of the giver; but if the rush of letters for publication continues. we must keep it at our side and approve the good judgment of our friends by using it.

From Our Maryland Correspondent.

Frederick City, Md., Aug. 22,'76.

MY DEAR ADVOCATE :—

Your very interesting sheet is anxiously looked for by us in this neighborhood, who have long felt the need of a Journal that should be devoted to the interests of the Colored People, and your paper must work a great and healtny influence in this State.

Business has assumed a livelier aspect, quite different from the sluggishness that has effected it for the past eight months.

Our people are doing well; they seem to fully realize the fact that in this country the Negro can be but a cipher until he has accumulated wealth, as several fine stores and a number of good farms will attest. There are several secret and beneficial societies in Frederick—the most influential of which is the ORDER OF GOOD SAMARITANS, there being seven lodges in the county.

The political pot is boiling briskly; the 6th District is republican by a good majority, but was lost to the party last year by the unfortunate nomination of Lloyd Lowndes, whom the Colored People refused to support because of his vote on the Civil Rights Bill.

The candidates for congressional honors are as thick as leaves in the autumn. Among them may be mentioned: Francis Miller, Esq, and a Mr. Moore, of Sandy Springs; Captain H. Clay Naill and Dr. Steiner, of Frederick; Lewis McComes, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Washington County; and last, but by no means least, Mr. J. T. M. Orendorf, of Montgomery Co. So far as your correspondent could learn, Miller and Moore are out of the race.

The friends of Dr. Steiner, an excellent republican, are making strenuous efforts to secure him the prize, but after the third ballot he will be unknown, the real fight will be between McComas, Naill and Orendorf, with the chances in favor of the latter. The main objection urged against McComas, is that he is the choice of the Thomas Faction, the same may be said of Naill, who is their second choice

Mr. J. T. M. Orendorf, who is likely to prove the winning man. is a republican, a gentleman of unimpeached integrity and great ability, one who combines the promptness of the business man with the manners of a Chesterfield; he would be more popular than any of his competitors and carry Montgomery Co., republican for the first time "by a large majority." Capt. J. D. Oliver, of Montgomery Co., and Jacob A. Seaton, of Baltimore, who have been making a tour of the district were with us last week, and report the prospects cheering for a rousing republican victory in November.

Yours,
BAYARD.

DUNGEE IN HIS TRUE LIGHT—A RESTLESS, UNSTABLE ADVENTURER.

MR. EDITOR;—I have observed through the columns of your paper that the Rev. J. W. Dungee is an ardent Democrat and an enthusiastic surporter of Samuel Tilden the Democratic nominee for President of the United States. My knowledge of Dungee is, that he always manifests very great zeal in what he undertakes, but he has this misfortune, he will not *stick*. To-day he is on the affirmative side of the question, full of zeal and animation, and to-morrow he is campaigning the cause of the negative with the same earnestness as he manifested the day before. This is a trait of character which is deplorable indeed and always leads to failure. It has been a very distinguishing characteristic of Dungee for the last eleven years to my knowledge, and I only hope that he will seek to remedy it before it is too late. I never care to impugn one's motives, either for their public or private acts. But there seems to me to be a selfish spring which underlies the recent departure of Rev. Dungee. The Richmond Whig of the 9th inst, contains a letter from Dungee in which he brings very severe charges against some of the clergy of that city. Of these charges I have nothing to say as I am not conversant with the facts. Mr. Dungee says in his letter, that "Mr. Derrick and Holmes published in the Enquirer of this city, a card declaring their allegiance to the Radical party, at the same time saying they are for peace and prosperity. Now these two declarations are in conflict with each other."

I do not know what he means by this unless it is that the "Radical party" is opposed to peace and prosperity. He also says this party has robbed every State government in the South wherever they have had a chance." I presume he means by the "Radical party" the Republican party. This party has been in power for fifteen years and we are accused by—I was going to say Dungee's friends, but they are not his friends and *he knows it*—by the Democratic party of having saddled upon this government an enormous debt. Everybody knows that the debt of this government was incurred by the war brought on by the Democratic party—especially the Southern wing of it for the purpose of keeping Rev. J. W. Dungee in slavery and his people too. Dungee says he was a slave twenty-seven years. Why did he leave the South and travel on the "Underground Railroad?" Was the "Radical party so averse to peace" and his happiness that he was obliged to seek refuge and protection in the out-stretched arms of Tilden and Hendricks, and those whom they represent? Was the "Radical party" so far subdued by the Democrats that it is now possibfe for Dungee to go back to the South and assume the role of a politician? The opportunities Dungee has had to acquire an education and the *little he did get*—was it through the generosity of the Democratic party? No never! Let no man ever forget to show gratitude for the blessings that have been brought to him by the party that put down rebellion in this land, liberated the slave and is now striving to bring peace and prosperity throughout its length and bredth. The Democratic party is doing all in its power to continue strife, and is daily seeking its vengance on the colored people. Dungee knows this, sees it. feels it. In view of the past and present condition of affairs in this government. and knowing that Dungee has opportunities of being conversant with them to some extent, I am compelled to conclude that he is not actuated by pure motives in his present attitude.

JAMES STORUM,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14, '76.

MINUTES OF THE VIRGINIA EDUCATIONAL AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
Tuesday, Aug. 15, '76.

FIRST DAY—FIRST SESSION.

Pursuant to the appointment by the Executive Committee,—The Virginia Educational and Historical Asssociation held its first annual meeting at 3d st. A. M. E. Church, Tuesday, Aug. 15th, 12 m.

The society was called to order by the president, J. W. Cromwell, and Rev. W. B. Derrick, invited to offer prayer; the sect'y, J. H. Bowser, then read the minutes of the previous meeting and called the roll of members. The president then addressed the society; Subject—"The necessity of organization to promote the educational interests of the State." W. C. Roane, moved a vote of thanks be tendered the president for his address; seconded by J. Oliver, after appropriate remarks. H. B. Fry, then moved that Committees on Education, History, Publication and Trades be appointed at the next session of the society. The president then appointed the following businss committee, W. B. Derrick, R. L. Dixon, M. Anderson, H. B. Fry J. W. Poindexter and A. V. Norrell.

W. B Derrick offered the following amendment to the Constitution:—Any person, upon the payment of one dollar, after having received a majority of the votes cast, and by contributing the same annually, may become an active member of this Association, and by the payment of ten dollars ($10) a life member; laid over to next day.

On motion of the Sect'y, Association took recess till 8 o'clock p. m.

FIRST DAY—SECOND SESSION.

August 15th, '76.

The Association re-assembled at 8 o'clock p. m., the president in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved, and sect'y was directed to call the roll and collect the dues, after which C. J. Malord moved that the name of J. W. Dungee be taken from the roll of the members; the chair decided that the motion was out of order; the mover appealed from the decision of the chair; on motion of J. B. Bowser, the appeal was laid on the table.

The report of the executive committee (with recommendations) was presented and referred to the business committee to be reported later in the session. The Librarian's report was presented and referred to the Historical committee. A paper "What should colored people read" by Orra Langhorne, of Lynchburg, Va., was read by the president and ordered to be published with all other addresses presented; and a vote of thanks tendered the writer.

C. N. Otey, of Raleigh, N. C., was then introduced; he spoke on "The need of the Education of the masses," after the address the following named ladies read: Miss Alice W. Kinckle, of Lynchburg, Va., "Home influence in education," and Miss Margaret F. Woolfolk, of Richmond, Va., "Music in the Public Schhols." On motion of W. B. Derrick, a vote of thanks was tendered the gentlemen and ladies.

On motion of John Oliver, the Association adjourned to meet Wednesday morning, Aug. 16 at 11 o'clock.

SECOND DAY—FIRST SESSION.

August 16th, '76.

The Association re-assembled at 11.45 o'clock a. m., president in the chair; prayer by Rev W. B. Derrick,

The president then offered the following:

Resolved, That steps be taken under the Virginia Education and Historical Association, to hold educational meetings during the Christmas holidays at Lynchburg, Charlottesville, Alexandria, Petersburg and Norfolk; and that district organizations auxiliary to the state Association be formed.

Referred to Educational Committee, also the following:

Resolved, That we commend the "Moore St. Industrial Association" to the confidence of the public as affording opportunity for the training of the idle youth of this community in trades, mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. That the friends of skilled labor for the colored race should rally to the support of this enterprise, by immediately cancelling the entire debt of the property.

Referred to Committee on Trades.

The resolution amending the Constitution was taken up and adopted.

H. B. Fry, offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee on Education be, and they are hereby instructed, to prepare and submit to the next Legislature an address setting forth the Educational needs of our people in this State; and asking for such legislation as will secure to us the largest educational advantage possible. Adopted.

W. C. Roane, moved that the committee on Education be instructed to report resolutions relative to the death of the late J. H. Binford. After debate the motion was tabled.

On motion of John Oliver, the Association took recess till 7½ p. m.

SECOND DAY—SECOND SESSION.

August 16th, '76.

The Association met at 7½ o'clock p. m., vice-president W. H. Brooks, in the chair; minutes of previous meeting was read and adopted. Committee on Education reported the resolution for holding holiday meeting, with the recommendation that it pass; report was received and adopted. Rev. W. B. Derrick reported from the Committee on Trades as follows: See (No.1.)which was received and adopted. W.C. Roane,then offered the following:

Resolved, that we condemn the efforts made last night to expel Rev. J. W. Dungee from this Association.

Afrer some debate this was tabled.

Rev. W. B, Derrick was next introduced, subject:] "Must colored teachers for colored schools be insisted on whenever possible?" The speaker was followed by W. H. Brooks and R. P. Brooks in support of his views and John Oliver in opposition.

W. C. Roane then offered the following:

First, resolved that the individual members of this Association agitate, and encourage the employment of colored teachers in the colored schools of this State. Adopted. Second, that we look upon the management of the Hampton School are being inimical to our interests as a people, degrading to our advancement, and worthy of our hearty and unequivocal condemnation.

Referred to the next session.

The chairman then announced the following committee for the ensuing year:—Educational, James H. Bowser, A. W. Kinckle and W. C. Roane. Historical, Walter H. Brooks, M. F. Woolfolk, Rev. Wm. Troy; Publication. H. B. Fry, M. A, Anderson, R. L. Dixon; Trades, W. B. Derrck, John Oliver and O. M. Steward. Also the following on Nomination of Officers, H. B. Fry, J. W. Poindexter, W. C. Roane, M. F. Woolfolk, and P. H. Woolfolk. On motion of J. W. Poindexter, Adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock Thursday a. m.

THIRD DAY—FIRST SESSION.

Aug. 17. '76.

The Association met at 10 a. m., the president in the chair, prayer by Rev. W. B. Derrick, minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. John Oliver offered the following:

Whereas, we the members of this Association believe in the right of individual opinion, both in politics and religion, and anything controverting these privileges as opposed to the individual exercise of them is anti-christian and an abridgement of certain rights guaranteed in the Federal constitution; but there can be such a thing as abuse of these rights; therefore, when wrong is attempted under cover of these guarantees, it becomes the well thinking people of this country to rebuke the author of it. Believing that the Rev. J. W. Dungee in his recent conduct, has brought injury upon many citizens in the State, therefore resolved that his name be dropped frrom the roll.

After considerable debate the resolution was lost.

H. B. Fry, offered the following:

Resolved, That C. N. Otey, of N. C. be admitted to honory membership in the Association, and invited to participate in the debate of the session, Agreed to.

Mr, H. B. Fry, was then introduced and spoke at length on the topic "The Mortality of the colored people of Virginia;" the address was agreed it be printed with such other papers as are ordered. O. M. Steward was next introduced and sdoke on the topic, "The need of a press in Virginia controlled by colored peopeople; his views were seconded by Rev. Wm. Tory, W. H. Brooks and J. W. Cromwell, after which the address was ordered to be printed. On motion of John Oliver, THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE was endorsed as a paper worthy of confidence and support. Business committe reported as follows:

First. That the Library of the Association be situated in the city of Richmond, under the control of a Librarian, who shall be

elected by the Association annually, our shall have power to make and enforce such rules as he may deem proper for the government of the library. Second, that the Publication Committee secure as soon as possible a suitable place for the books of its Association, that they have the power to rent, at a rate, not to exceed three dollars ($3.) per month. and to fit up the room at a cost not to exceed $20. Third, that the thanks of this Association are eminently due to Levi Cromwell, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa., for his untiring labors in securing the large and valuable collection of books, and that he be and is hereby made a LIFE MEMBER of this Association. Fourth, that the sect'y be instructed to transmit a copy of the 3rd resolution to Levi Cromwell, Esq., and also to inform him of his election; Received and adopted.

The Historical Committee reported as follows:

That the names of persons contributing money or books to the Library of the Virginia Educational and Historical Association, together with the amount given by each individual, appear on the face of the minutes. Agreed to.

(See No. 2.) The resolution on the Hampton School was taken up but finally withdrawn. On motion of J. W. Cromwell, the corresponding sect'y H. B. Fry, and Rev. W. Troy, were authorized to write a letter to Gen. Armstrong, informing him that the Association heard of his letter of July 17th, 1876, addressed to J. H. Holmes, with much pain on account of the phraseology, to wit: "I will be glad to see any committee composed not of avowed or real enemies; or of men I cannot respect, but of respectable colored gentlemen."

J. W. Cromwell offered the following which was agreed to:

Resolved that a committee of five be appointed to visit "The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and ascertain its course of study, its discipline and its influence upon the pupils there, as to their future duties and the destiny of their race.

The following committee was appointed:—R. P. Brooks O. M. Stewart, H, B. Fry, Jas- H, Bowser and Rev. William Troy. Committee on Nominations made the following report which was received, and the officers unanimously elected; President, J. W. Cromwell; 1st Vice President, J. H. Bowser, 2nd, W. B. Derrick, 3rd, O. M. Steward, 4th, Rev. Wm. Troy and 5th Rev. A. Binga, jr.; Recording Secretary. A. V. Norrell; Corresponding Secretary, W.C, Roaen, Treasurer, Rev. J. H. Holmes; Librarian, J. G. Baugh; Executive Committee. (for three years,) W. H. Brooks, John W. Poindexter and B. F. Turner. Also that the Executive Committee have power to elect persons to fill the places of such committeemen as have not paid their annual dues: agreed to. In the absence of the treasurer. the secretary reported that there remained in hand no money; but that during the session $28.00 had been collected for annual dues and $3.00 on account of last year. The chairman appointed the following gentlemen to hold the holiday meetings: A. E. Whiting, Norfolk, Va.; Rev. Wm. Troy, Petersburg; Rev, W. H. Brooks, Lynchburg; J. W. Poindexter, Charlottesville; and J. W. Cromwell, Alexandria. The chair appointed the following named gentlemen as auditors: H. B. Fry, and R. P. Brooks. On motion Rev. W. B. Derrick, the Association adjourned *Sine die*.

NEW MEMBERS.

John W. Poindexter, R. P. Brooks,
Alice W. Kinckle, H. B. Fry,
Isaac Hatcher, C. J. Malord,
Ednah D. Cheney, W. C. Roane,
J. A. Taylor,
Levi Cromwell, Life member.

CONTIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY FUND.

Greaf Rothermel & Co.	$25.00
James Graham	25.00
D. P. Southworth	25.00
Dr. Peace	5.00
James C. Hand	5.00
J. R. Maury	5.00
Samuel Baugh	5.00
Ezra Bowen	5.00
Wm. Wharton	5.00
S. P. Hancock	5.00
Charles Phillips	5.00
Wm. G. Warden	5.00
George H. Fox	5.00
Paul Brown	5.00
Books traded to Leary	10.00
C. Rogers	10.00
Davis Pearson	2.00
Wm. P. Smith	1.00
W. H. Cromwell	1.00
Featherson	1.00
McAlister	1.65
	$156.65

Paid to Lippincott for books	$136.00
" Leary	11.20
" Copy presd's address	20.00
" Freight to Richmond	2.25
" For mailing appeal	1.06
" Printing Circulars	7.50
	$188.06
	156.65
Balance due Levi Cromwell	$31.41

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRADES.

The great needd of our people in the South is some opening by means of which the youth may develop their mechanical genius. A study and development of the arts among us will give us a permanent status in the country which can be acquired in no other way. For centuries the entire race has been subordinated to such conditions of labor as it pleased the powers in authority to dictate for it! A few were permitted to learn some of the useful branches of industry, such as blacksmithing, carpentering and wheelwrighting; but the great majority were confined to the farm, hoe, ox-team, and the plough, the refined handicrafts were unknown to them. Those who had the opportunity and did learn trades were not permitted the privilege of acquiring an education of the most limited character.

This is the class of workmen now to be found throughout the South, and being in this condition they are poorly prepared to instruct the youth who are now coming out of the schools and into manhood. No man or class of men can become skilled and finished workmen who are uneducated.

In order to become successful workmen our youth must be liberally educated in the higher mathematics, the sciences and the varied mechanics. To be able to instruct others, or to compete in his calling the mechanic must know the why and wherefore of his trade. The arts and sciences follow free institutions, and if mechanics are not to be had when needed for the development of the resources of the country, then capitalists will import them. It is now fast becoming the rule with men of business to employ the talents nearest at hand if it answers the demand, and, while it is now true that a man's color is a barrier to his acquiring a trade, he has but little difficulty in finding employment if he is a skilled workman.

Looking to the demands of the industrial future and the up building of our people so far as our humble efforts can be conduced to that end we your Committee on Trades beg to recommend to the favorable consideration of the friends of the youth the Moore Street Industrial School.

Therefore, resolved that we commend the Moore Street Industrial Society to the confidence of the community as affording an opportunity of training the idle youth of this community in trades, mechanical and manufacturing pursuits That the public who are interested in skilled labor for the colored race should rally to the support of this enterprise and cancel the debt on the property as that enterprise can be at once put in operation. W. B DERRICK.

The numerical force of the black vote in certain closely contested States of the North is a fact that is *not* claiming the attention its importance demands. We feel quite confident as to our ability to carry the State of New York; but not so much so that the colored strength is to be ignored. The same may be said of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, New Jersey and other States, therefore we suggest to the National Executive Committee, the propriety of enlisting a greater amount of interest on the part of the colored people, by engaging a number of able colored men to work in the canvass.

Tho fact cannot be ignored that the Democratic party is endeavoring in the most insinuating manner to make unovations upon the colored vote. A colored man's influence is not to be limited to men of his own color, and an intelligent colored speaker will have the attention of a Northern audience to a greater extent than is possibly imagined.

Specimen copies of THE ADVOCATE sent FREE on application.

RICHMOND SPARKS.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT—Last evening Mr. James H. Peay, Jr., present principal of Bellevue school, was appointed by the State Board of Education superintendent of schools of Richmond.

It is hinted that our legal friend who grows eloquent over mortuary tables, becomes listless and enraptured in the presence of a 9th street belle.

Mr. Thomas Hill, a Negro who for twenty years has been in the photograph business here, is one of the best operators in the city.

J. W. Toney contemplates removal to Washington.

Mrs. B. is as charming a conversationalist now with her two children at her side, as when years ago, with sparkling eyes she won the admiration of the entire male sex of the city,

An excursion from Washington every week! Give us a rest or don't take all the watermelons away!

The periodical trips of a certain prominent gentleman from the National capital to our city, are becoming somewhat ominous. During his stay last year, a member of the family in which he lodged, passed over the "dark and quiet river." This year just as soon as a place had been assigned him, the youngest member of the household sickened and died. Let our friends at Charlottesville next year, beware!

The old African church is a thing of the past.

Shall he be called Negro, black or colored? This question agitates the Richmond *Herald* and perplexes the minds of all the reporters of this city.

"What are you waiting for James? if you are waiting till you are taller, you will never be—at all.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

Persons sending us $2.50 for a club of five subscribers for three months or until the close of campaign will receive an EXTRA FREE OF CHARGE.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Lloyd Lowndes is being put forth as the Republican candidate for the 6th Maryland District.

Dr. Joseph Jorgenson was nominated for Congress in the 4th Va. District by a Republican Convention at Farmville, Va. Mr. R. DeMortie, was declared the Candidate from another rival convention.

C. P. Ramsdell passed through a few days since; he promises a thorough canvass of the State and is hopeful of the result.

The death of Speaker Keer carries sorrow to many a hearthstone throughout this broad land. Men who have differed with with him politically, will be among the first to pay tribute to his worth as a distinguished public citizen.

The New York Republicans have put forth a first rate ticket.

Harmony every where among the Republicans. Shall the fourth Congressional district be an exception?

Our District Convention meets on the 30th. Give us a strong nominee, give us Mosby.

WASHINGTON DOTS.

Picnic at Loeffer,s, Aug. 25th.

The Sovereigns of Industry gave their Rural Reception on the 16th.

Senator Bruce and Hon. Jno. R. Lynch, of Miss., left on Monday for Philadelphia, and intend making an excursion tour North.

Nineteenth St. Baptist Church has discharged its debt to the Freedmen's Bank.

A number of Washingtonians are are sojourning at Sandy Springs, Montgomery Co., Md.

Mr. W. Scott Berry, of Cincinnati, made a flying visit to our city a few days ago, and met with hearty reception from the boys.

Winfield, we have watched you, your frequent visits on N. Street have been a subject of much concern to your friends.

A Benedict advises young men not to marry till they are thirty; and when they reach that age, they wont want to. That fellow must have a charming mother in law.

The ladies of Union Bethel Choir gave a Surprise Party, on Friday eve., at the residence of Mrs. Matthews, "O". St. n. w. 17th. The evening was an enjoyable one; Miss Sadie Jones, presided at the organ. Mr. Langston sang in his superb manner "Only to love" and "I've gathered them in." Among those present were Bishop Brown, Rev. Mr. Thompson and Wm. A. Freeman, Esq. The committee, Misses Jones, Harris, Wallace, Waters and Messrs. Langston, Simms and Frisby deserve great credit, and we trust their effort was crowned with the success it merited.

A certain batchelor gentleman, a noted Epicure gave a dinner party, on Sunday last, to the unfortunates who were injured by *that* runaway accident.

It was a joyiful reunion, and after the Spartan grace, "We thank Thee, O Lord, that we are *here*," by the Adonis of the party, the following bill of fare was duscussed:

Soup—Maccaroni, Wine—"Chateau de Germanville." Fish—Boiled Rock Egg Sauce. Wine—"Johannesberger." Meats—Beef a la mode. Wine—"Olovoso." Beef Steak with mushrooms. Wine—"G. Goulet & Co." Sweet Bread, Tomato Sauce. Mutton Chops, Green Peas, Chicken, Queen Sauce, Wine—"G. H. Mumm." Vegetables—French Peas, Corn, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cauliflower. Dessert—Pies, four kinds. Tapioca Pudding. Fruits—Grapes, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Ice Cream, Almonds, Raisins, English Walnuts and Coffee.

We regret that want of space will not permit us to mention the distinguished guests present.

We learn with regret that Mr. Geo. T. Downing has not been successful in his efforts to secure the Senate Restaurant. We had hoped that Mr. Downing's known experience in the proper management of such places, his removal from the "House Restaurant" for political reasons, and the fact that he was an influential colored man would have been weighty arguments in favor of his appointment; but "The Mighty Dollar" entered into the case, and our readers know the result. We understand that Mr. Downing might have obtained it by purchasing the privilege, Mr. Dempster having offered to transfer his influence with certain senators in consideration of the sum of $1,000; but Mr. Downing refused to buy, so Mr. Dempster united with the presnnt occupant and for the sum $1,200 secured to him the place. QUIZ.

The People's Advocate.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

☞ Copies of the People's Advocate can be regularly obtained from
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J. G. Baugh, Richmond, Va.
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I. A. Polkaty, M St,, bet. 12th and 13th Streets, Washington, D. C.
Wm. L. Freeman, 1905 K St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
G. W. Alexander, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C,
Rev. J. H. Riddick, Stephenson Depot, Virginia.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

The kindly intentioned expressions made by correspondents though our columns and those contained in private letters are exceedingly flattering to the Editor and the Publisher of THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, but *they alone* will not make this or any other paper a success. Our friends will testify in no better way their appreciation of our effort to build up a correct healthy public sentiment, than by working for, and securing an increased list of subscribers. A *very little* effort on the part of our true friends will put the permanence of this enterprise beyond question. We need at least one strong paper in this State, owned and controlled mainly or wholly by colored men, which while thoroughly and boldly a champion of the cause of the race, fails not at the same time to be a weekly Journal devoted to Politics, Literature, and Current Events.

If each subscriber will just get us one subscriber for three months on trial—and who cannot do that, we will double our circulation, and quadruple the power and influence of our paper.

Although there are not now in this country any journals similarly conducted and controlled as THE ADVOCATE which, independent of church or denominational co-operation, may be called national organs, the prospect for journalism among colored men is the more cheering, that all over the country weekly papers of a local influence are being established and in some places relatively flourishing.

The colored people of New York have the *Progressive American*, now in its *sixth year*; the Kentuckians have the *American Citizen*, a sprightly weekly, well edited and with its advertising columns apparently liberally patronized; in St. Louis they recently commenced the *Tribune*: the *Colored Radical* looms up from Leavenworth, Kansas; the *Enterprise* has been started at Indianapolis; and the *Declaration* comes forth from Cincinnati,—even Delaware has her *Peninsula Advocate*. If these papers can exist in their respective states, why not THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE in a state which has a larger colored population than that of all of the States in which these papers are issued?

We appeal to the traditional pride of Virginians to rally to the support of THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, teachers and preachers especially to build up our cause. We need active agents all over the state.

Our terms are are $2.00 a year, $1.00 for six months, 50 cents for three months, *payable in advance*.

Give us a *thousand* subscribers. Do this at *once* and we assure you, without going into details a *better* paper containing articles from the pens of our best writers. In the mean while due preminence will be given in our columns to the pending canvass, and our best efforts put forth for the success of HAYES AND WHEELER.

Subscribe to the ADVOCATE. *It will be sent postage paid for fifty cents from now until after the Presidential Election. Twenty-five copies for* $12; *50 copies* $22.50; *100 copies for* $40.

WANTED—The address of every colored teacher in the State, whether of public or private schools.
J. W. CROMWELL.

READ THIS.

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INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICT CONSOLIDATION—In consequence of the reduction, necessitated by the reduced appropriation, the number of internal revenue collection districts in the United States has been reduced from 160 to 131. The sixth and seventh of Virginia have been consolidated, and Col. E. E. White, collector of the seventh has been retained as collector. Col. White is a true and tried Republican, and a gentleman of high character and ability; he is accommodating, but transacts business promptly and strictly according to law. He is much respected throughout the seventh district, and as collector has given general satisfaction. His retention is an acknowldgement of his worth, and manner in conducting the affairs of the Government.

Those of our subscribers whose terms of subscription have expired, and those who have not yet paid will please settle promptly or the paper will be discontinued.

Mr. Thomas J. Mosby has been appointed an internal revenue gauger in the Fifth district of Virginia.

Copies of the ADVOCATE containing full proceedings of the Virginia Educational and Historical Association will be sent to any address on the receipt of five cents each.

Marshall's pure line engravings of HAYS and WHEELER are the finest in the market, indorsed by the National Executive Committee. They are "Speeches to those who cannot read." Circulate them by subscribing to the ADVOCATE. A copy free to all our assistants.

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Par Value of each Share.....$200.
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

George T. Anthony has been nominated by the Republicans of Kansas for governor..... Congressional nominations: Illinois, tenth district, B. F. Marsh, Rep.; Illinois, Galesburg district, Thos. R. Boyd, Rep.....A railway train was stopped in Colorado and Judge Stone, of the United States supreme court, kidnapped therefrom to prevent the court being opened to qualify a receiver for the Colorado Central road. He subsequently escaped, and the receiver was duly qualified ..... The Indians in Lower California have rebelled against the Mexicans....Thousands of deaths are occurring daily in the northern part of China from famine. Immense quantities of provisions have been forwarded from the other provinces, but not sufficient to feed the dense population. The first rain in nine months fell on July 2. The trouble between England and China is not yet settled, and the British minister has left Peking for Shanghae.....The Utica free-to-all race for $4,000 was won by Goldsmith Maid in 2.18½, 2.18¾, 2.18½, over Lucille Golddust, Bodine and Fullerton ..... The Greenback State convention of Indiana adopted resolutions declaring that government bonds and greenbacks should be taxed the same as other property; and demanded the restoration of the silver dollar, that the government may therewith pay its coin obligations. ....The two-mile race at Saratoga was won by Aaron Pennington in 3.35¼. The handicap mile and a quarter race was won by Rhadamanthus in 2.11.

A train on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs road was stopped by a band of robbers who mistook it for a freight train containing the pay car. When they discovered it to be a passenger train they allowed it to proceed ..... Gen. Terry and Crook have united their commands and are following an Indian trail Crook was on at the time of the juncture. It is reported that Sitting Bull has expressed a determination to go to the agency and sue for clemency. He claims that he did not wish to fight, but the whites forced him to it..... Congressional nominations: Texas, Austin district, D. C. Giddings, Dem.; Missouri, sixth, H. E. Havens, Rep.....Rev. Wm. A. Cornell, of Freedom Plains, N. Y., hanged himself while temporarily insane.....During the last day of the Utica (N. Y.) races, Great Eastern won the 2.26 contest in 2.20½, 2.22½, 2.22. Rarus won the 2.20 race in 2.22½, 2.21½, 2.23.

Hon. Michael C. Kerr, Speaker of the United Stated House of Representatives, died at Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va. Mr. Kerr was born near Titusville, Pa., March 15, 1827. In 1852 he settled in New Albany, Indiana, in the practice of law. In 1854 he was elected city attorney, and in 1856 to the State legislature. Six years later he was elected reporter to the supreme court of Indiana, and published five volumes of reports. In 1864 he was elected a representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and servedon the committees on private land claims and accounts. He was re-elected to the Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. In 1872 he was the Democratic candidate for Congressman at Large in Indiana, and was defeated by Hon. Godlove S. Orth by a majority of 162. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress and was chosen Speaker by the Democratic majority—the vote being: Kerr, 172; Blaine, 106. He was in ill health at the time, and has been gradually failing until his death as announced.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, has failed, Liabilities, $80,000; assets, $220,000 ..... Henry Hughes and wife, of Melbourne, Can., were killed by a locomotive while crossing a track in a wagon.....Thomas Darragh, Robert Cranston, Michael Harrington, Martin Hogan, James Wilson and Thomas Hassett, the six Fenian prisoners who made their escape from British penal servitude under thrilling circumstances, arrived safely in New York in the whaler Catalpa, in which they made the voyage from Australia.....Reports have been received from Abyssinia that Walda Mikael, the insurgent chief, has defeated the Abyssinians at Zakraas, and 1,500 women and children have been massacred.....A ten-mile swimming match on the Mississippi between Frank Prince, of St. Louis, and Tom Sucliffe, of England, resulted in a victory for Prince by two minutes. The time of the race was one hour and forty-one minutes.....While five young men were rowing in New York harbor, their boat was struck by a passing steamer and sunk. Two of the occupants were drowned and a third was seriously injured by being hit by the wheel of the boat.....Sam Camden outraged a little white girl in Huntington, W. Va., and was hanged by a enraged crowd.

By the capsizing of a yacht on Cayuga lake, twenty-nine men were thrown into the water and three of them drowned, namely: Mr. King, Patrick Garvey and James Lick. They all belonged to Ithaca, N. Y.....The emperor of Morocco has declined to send his annual tribute to Turkey, claiming as a reason his inability on account of heavy expenses brought about by internal disturbances in his own country.....A fire in Brussels, Canada, destroyed twenty-eight business houses and rendered fourteen families homeless.....Two young men, named Henry Smith and Squire Hammond, who were in jail at Owenton, Ky., for the murder of Robert Martin, a highly respectable citizen of Owen county, were taken from the jail by a band of forty masked men and hanged near the town..... Congressional nominations: Pennsylvania, thirteenth district, J. L Nutting, Rep.; Pennsylvania, Juniata district, Jeremiah Lyons, Rep.; Pennsylvania, Sunbury district, W. L. Dewart, Dem.; Ohio, second, Stanley Matthews, Rep.

The Indian commissioner has ordered that the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians shall cease, and any violation of the order reported to him..... The Soldiers' Orphan School, at Phillipeburg, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $20,000. The cause of the conflagration is a mystery.....A prisoner named Osborn, in the Robinson (Kan.) jail, assaulted and mortally wounded Sheriff Henderson. That night a masked mob stormed the jail and hanged Osborn.....Congressional nominations: Ohio, nineteenth district, Gen. Garfield, Rep.; Ohio, tenth, John H. Hudson, Dem.; Michigan, seventh, Omar D. Conger, Rep.....Sitting Bull made overtures to the [illegible] of Canada to aid him, but [illegible]here Gov. Sprague [illegible] 2.26 race at Poughkeepsie [illegible]24½, 2.21¼.....Ten [illegible]as from all parts of [illegible] parade in Philadelphia [illegible]nt appearance. [illegible]of 50,000 was repulsed by [illegible] Alexinatz.....A boat containing [illegible]sons was swamped in Chedabuctoo bay, near Guysboro, N. S., and three young ladies, named Hadley, Hart and Myers, and a young man named Bruce O'Brien, were drowned.....The double scull race in the Centennial regatta was contested by clubs from the Union Springs, Atalantas, of New York, and Vespers, of Philadelphia. The Union Springs (Courtney and Robinson) won easily in 9:19.. ...The commission appointed to adjust the differences between the Northern and Southern branches of the Methodist Church have published addresses, in which they affirm the belief that all differences will be adjusted and unity be the result..... .Congressional nominations: New Jersey, third district, Geo. W. Atherton, Rep.; Illinois, eighth, Geo. W. Parker, Ind.; Kentucky, Lexington, J. C. S. Blackburn, Dem.; West Virginia, first, Benj. Wilson, Dem.; Alabama, eighth, W. W. Garth, Dem.

The New York Republican State convention nominated Edwin D. Morgan for governor, Sherman S. Rogers for lieutenant-governor, George F. Danforth for associate judge of the court of appeals, Daniel G. Spencer for canal commissioner, and Charles W. Trowbridge for State prison inspector. The resolutions adopted by the convention reaffirm the platform adopted by the National Republican convention, and heartily approve the principles set forth in the letters of acceptance of R. B. Hayes and Wm. A. Wheeler; is in favor of a reformed public service; insists that the equal rights and lives of all citizens must and shall be protected, and that the government must be restored from the consequences of the war by those who saved it, and not by those who attempted to destroy it. On the financial question it says: Whereas the date of the payment of our obligations bearing no interest after maturity is of the very essence of its full and entire validity, and the postponement of its payment repudiation to the extent of the usual interest from the date of promised payment, we therefore denounce the repeal of the date of specie resumption by the Democratic House of Representatives, without making the dishonored notes bear the current government rate of interest, as an act of repudiation and disloyalty, and an open violation of the section of the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, which provides that the validity of the public debt authorized by laws shall not be questioned. The alacrity and great unanimity of the Southern Democrats in the House of Representatives to repeal the date of payment of the United States notes, without consideration in the form of interest, and in violation of the plighted faith of the government, shows that they are not safe custodians of the national faith, and that fidelity to public honor requires that the national administration shall not be subject to their control, dictation or management. It arraigns the Democratic party for its faults, and concludes as follows: The Republicans of New York tender to the President of the United States, upon the approaching completion of his official term, the assurance of their profound respect and gratitude for those illustrious public and patriotic services which will secure his name an imperishable place in history.

The Capture of Osman Pasha.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Ragusa, gives the following account of the defeat of Mukhtar Pasha and the capture of Osman Pasha by the Montenegrins, and shows the spirit in which the war in the East is carried on: The left wing of the prince (Nikita) was at Ueidol, half an hour's march up the valley, and the division of Selim was sent up to this point with the bulk of the artillery, five guns, to turn Ueidol and take the prince in the rear, while Osman attacked on the Montenegrin right near the road with the reserve. The Montenegrins were concealed, only two hundred or three hundred showing themselves on the ridge, and these retreated as the Turks advanced.

All the force appeared to be on the ridge to the north of the road, until Selim reached Ueidol and turned the end of the ridge, when he was greeted with a fearful rifle fire from every side, being in a trap from which none of the leading battalions escaped; for, dismayed, cut off from retreat, they gathered round the guns and were first shot down at short range, and then, when panic had paralyzed them, massacred by the yataghans of the Montengrin force. Selim was summoned to surrender, and on his refusing to do so was instantly cut down.

One of the few witnesses who got away to tell the story say that round Selim and the guns were more than a thousand dead. Osman Pasha was allowed to advance, supported by the main body, until they were well engaged in the difficulties of the ground. He was then charged at, and, with his leading battalions, surrounded and captured. The main body, with whom were about one hundred and fifty Korlanici, or Mussulmans, of the neighborhood, held ont, still fighting against an almost invisible enemy.

The Korlanici, quick to perceive that all was over, took to flight; a wild panic seized the whole remaining army, and a headlong flight to the city of Bilek followed. There only they found safety from the quick footed Montenegrins, who, yataghan in hand, ran them down in the narrow road, dispatching them as they went by. Those who sought safety by the mountain side could still less escape; and one of my informants, who had been sent with a provision train from Trebigne to Bilek in the morning, and had reached the latter place toward the middle of the afternoon, said that a scattering fire was still going on in the direction of the battlefield, while the road close to the fortified barrack was strewn with dead.

Mukhtar saved himself, they said, by the speed of his horse, which, though wounded, carried him to the protection of the rifles of the garrison, and fell under him.

A Narrow Escape.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* gives the following account of the accident to Lu-Lu at Hengler's circus, Dublin: Lu-Lu was hoisted up and went through a series of feats on the trapeze that were equally characterized by grace and daring. Then came the great feature of the evening. Lu-Lu and her manager, M. Farani, took their place upon the improvised platform, from which it was rather pompously announced she was to leap to a trapeze fifty feet above her. The audience were requested to concentrate their attention upon her, as her movements were almost too rapid for the eye to follow. Lu-Lu stepped upon the top of the spring that was visible on a level with the floor of the platform. There was a dead silence among the audience, there was a slight click, as of some machinery, and Lu-Lu stepped quietly from the spring on to the platform. The audience applauded, and the manager explained that the mishap was due to some easily remedied defect in the machinery, and that Lu-Lu would perform her almost equally celebrated feat of tumbling three sommersaults in the air, which she accordingly did. Again she stepped on to the spring—cautiously this time, and with a very noticeable hesitation. For a moment she stood half bent, with her hands down, and a nervous tremor passed through her limbs and body. Again the signal was given, and this time with terrible effect. Lu-Lu was shot up through the air like a rocket. But the direction, though not the force of the spring, was defective. Instead of rising, as she should have done, in a slanting direction, toward the bar which she was to catch, and the ropes that hung above and below it to prevent the possibility of failure and accident, she was shot up in a sheer perpendicular line it to open space. A fearful sight it was. She seemed for one moment as she reached the highest point to be poised in mid-air fifty feet above ground, quite clear of the ropes and the trapeze. She grasped wildly at space, and then, with all her limbs rigidly extended, fell with fearful rapidity. Half her body struck the netting, which was not sufficiently extended to effectually save her, but which broke her fall. She was jerked out by the rebound, the back of her head struck the cushioned edge of the orchestral compartment, and she rolled beneath the platform. The audience poured like a torrent over the barriers amidst shouts and screams and expressions of compassion and consternation; and it was with the utmost difficulty that a semblance of order was restored, and the injured girl conveyed to the dressing-room behind. A physician was at once procured, and soon the reassuring rumor, afterward officially confirmed, leaked out that the injuries were not dangerous.

A Buffalo Hunt.

A Buffalo "pot hunt," such as used to take place annually between the Missouri and Saskatchewan rivers, is described by H. M. Robinson in *Appletons' Journal*. The party, numbering hundreds, started out about the first of September, and remained on the plains until the end of October. The rendezvous was in the northeast corner of Dakota, and men, women, and children were included in the company. Carts, drawn by ponies and oxen, conveyed the baggage; and the camp was enlivened by gambling, horse riding, dancing, and occasionally by fighting. Officers were elected for the hunt, rules for discipline adopted and then guides conducted the caravan to a place near which buffalo herds had been recently seen. The encounter with the beasts is thus described: The chief gives the signal, and a thousand reckless riders dash forword in a wild run. Into the herd they penetrate; along its sides they stretch, the trained horses regulating their pace to that of the moving mass beside them; guns flash, shots and yells resound; the dust rises in thick clouds over the struggling band; and the chase sweeps rapidly over the plain, leaving its trace behind in the multitude of animals lying dead upon the ground, or feebly struggling in their death throes. The hunter pauses not a moment, but loads and fires with the utmost rapidity, pouring in his bullets at the closest range, often almost touching the animal he aims at.

Side Aisle Trash.

A good illustration of the manner in which many Americans recognize while pretending to ignore social conditions in religious matters, is afforded by the story of a church sexton. At a brilliant church wedding some of the ushers showed some very worthy but socially obscure people into good seats in the middle aisle. As soon as he discovered it the pompous sexton hastened to the usher and exclaimed: "Did you give the ——s that seat?" "Yes." "What on earth did you do that for? Did you not know that they were only side aisle trash?"

FORGOT HIMSELF.—A young Parisian, noted for his grace and readiness as a second in many duels, was asked by a friend to accompany him to the mayor's office to affix his signature as a witness to the matrimonial registry. He consented, but when the scene was reached forgot himself. Just as the mayor was ready for the last formalities, he broke out: "Gentlemen, cannot this affair be arranged! Is there no way of preventing this sad occurrence!"

Forcing a Sale.

It was a job to sell old Twister anything at a decent profit, and, indeed, to sell him at all half the time. He only hauled over goods, asked prices, said they were too high, and walked off. One day our head salesman saw him coming in and told the boys to keep back and he would certainly sell him something before he left the store, and so we stood back and waited.

"What's the price of these goods?" said Twister, taking hold of some that were lying in an open case.

"These, Mr. Twister, are twelve and one-half cents a yard," said the salesman, naming half a cent under the price.

"Twelve and a half! Too high. Now, at twelve we might trade."

"Well, we will say twelve to you," said the salesman.

"Well, I dun no as I want the goods enough," said Twister. "It ought to be made an object; now, at eleven and a half I'd buy."

"Well, you shall have a case at eleven and a half," said the salesman, determined he should buy at some price.

"Well, I don't want but half a case," said Twister.

"Very well, we will divide the case for you."

"I s'pose," said the purchaser, "you'll throw in the case and won't carge for the cartage?"

"Yes," said the salesman, "we'll take out half the case, charge you nothing for cartage, throw in the case, and sell you the goods for eleven and a half cents."

"Six months, I s'pose," said the keen buyer.

"Yes, six months' credit, and privilege of returning all you don't sell," said the persevering seller. "Now, I suppose I may ship them right up to your town?"

"No, no, don't be so fast, young man; I guess I won't take 'em—I don't like to have goods forced on me in that style."

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

The South has really more furnaces in blast in proportion to her number of inhabitants than the North has, and very few are losing money. It is asserted that the only mill in the United States running exclusively on railroad iron, which declared a legitimate dividend for 1875, was the one in Chattanooga.

A Case of Thirty Years' Standing.

EAST AURORA, N. Y., May 22, 1872.
Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons:
Gentlemen—I was troubled with dyspepsia for thirty years, and tried several medicines advertised for the cure of this distressing complaint without deriving any benefit from them. About a year ago I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and after using altogether twelve bottles I find myself entirely cured. I consider my case one of the worst I ever heard of, and I take great pleasure in recommending the Peruvian Syrup to all dyspeptics, believing that it will be sure to cure them.
Yours respectfully, J. T. BOWEN.
Sold by all druggists.

The most astonishing cure of chronic diarrhea we ever heard of is that of Wm. Clark, Frankfort Mills, Waldo Co., Maine. The facts are attested by Ezra Treat, Upton Treat and M. A. Merrill, either of whom might be addressed for particulars. Mr. Clark was cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

Hon. Joseph Farewell, mayor of Rockland, Me., Isaac M. Bragg, Esq., Bangor, and Messrs. Pope Bros., Machias, Me., lumber merchants, fully indorse the *Sheridan Cavalry Condition Powders*, and have give the proprietors liberty to use their names in recommending them.

Miss: A word in your ear: The next fine afternoon that you saunter out, buy a box of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. That admirable purifier will remove every one of those pimples which detract so much from your beauty. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, N. Y. There is youth in every bottle of Hill's Hair Dye.

The new and elegant steamships of the State Line, from New York to Ireland and Scotland, are taking passengers at very low rates. See advertising columns.

See advertisement of James' Bitters.

The Markets.

NEW YORK		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	07¼@	09¾
Common to Good Texans	07¾@	07¾
Milch Cows	35 00@	80 00
Hogs—Live	06¼@	06¾
Dressed	07¾@	07¾
Sheep	04¾@	06
Lambs	0 @	07
Cotton—Middling	12¼@	12¾
Flour—Extra Western	4 55 @	6 25
State Extra	5 25 @	5 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 02 @	1 18
No. 2 Spring	96 @	1 10
Rye—State	80 @	80
Barley—State	93¾@	93¾
Barley—Malt	85 @	1 30
Oats—Mixed Western	39¾@	40
Corn—Mixed Western	58 @	58
Hay, per cwt	80 @	90
Straw, per cwt	85 @	90
Hops....'75's—10 @20 .....olds	04 @	06
Pork—Mess	17 85 @	17 95
Lard	11 @	11
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	16 00 @	17 00
No. 2, new	7 50 @	8 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00 @	5 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	20 @	30
Petroleum—Crude	11¾@11¾	Refined, 20
Wool—California Fleece	14 @	25
Texas "	14 @	25
Australian "	35 @	41
Butter—State	20 @	33
Western Dairy	23 @	29
Western Yellow	22 @	28
Western Ordinary	13 @	17
Cheese—State Factory	05 @	09¾
State Skimmed	03 @	05
Western	03 @	08
Eggs—State	15 @	15¾
BUFFALO.		
Flour	5 00 @	9 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 19 @	1 20
Corn—Mixed	49 @	50
Oats	33 @	33
Rye	70 @	70
Barley	— @	—
PHILADELPHIA.		
Beef Cattle—Extra	03¾@	06¾
Sheep	04 @	06¾
Hogs—Dressed	07¾@	09¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 62½@	8 25
Wheat—Western Red	1 10 @	1 16
Rye	62 @	62
Corn—Yellow	57 @	59
Mixed	53 @	56
Oats—Mixed	36 @	38
Petroleum—Crude	15 @11¾	Refined, 09¾
WATERTOWN, MASS.		
Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	4 75 @	7 62½
Sheep	1 50 @	5 50
Lambs	3 00 @	10 00

Dan Webster's Plow.

In Section E 20 of Agricultural hall, on the Centennial grounds, is an aged cracked plow, made, a label says, in 1837 by Daniel Webster. It is exhibited by the college of agriculture and is called the "Webster Plow." There is peculiar interest in a relic to which the Demosthenes of America referred in saying: "When I have hold of the handles of my big plow, with four yokes of oxen to pull it through, and hear the roots crack and see the stumps all go under the furrow out of sight and observe the clean, mellow surface of the plowed land, I feel more enthusiasm over my achievement than comes from my encounters with public life in Washington." It is, indeed, a big "plow," and Daniel's muscle must have been as big as his brain to manage it. Its extreme length is thirteen feet, length of beam nine feet one inch, length of landslide four feet two inches, width of moldboard twenty inches, width of share sixteen inches, and length from point of share to further point of moldboard five feet four inches. The moldboard, unlike that of modern plows, is formed of over half a dozen separate pieces of iron.

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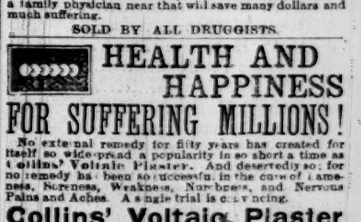

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